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ENGLISH ALPHABET,

For the Use of FOREIGNERS:

WHEREIN THE

PRONUNCIATION

OF THE

VOWELS, or VOICE-LETTERS,

IS EXPLAINED IN

Twelve short general Rules,

With their several Exceptions,

AS ABRIDGED

(For the INSTRUCTION of O M A I)

From a larger Work.

(by Granville Sharp. —)

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. W. GALABIN, INGRAM-COURT,
for B. WHITE, Fleet-Street, and C. DILLY, Poultry.

M.DCC.LXXXVI.

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VOICE Letters, or Vowels;

A, E, I, O, U, and Y.

A *sounds like the* } ca-ble, fa-ble, fa-
French e in bête, } ble, ba-ker, ha-ven,
as in } la-dy, ma-ker.

E *like the French i in* } be, he
mille, as in } e-vil, le-gal, &c.

I. *The English sound of i must be acquired by ear or imitation.*

O *like the French o,* } go, so, no
or au, as in } lo-cal
 } mo-ment, &c.

U *like ew in few,* } du-ty
pew, &c. as in } fu-ry
 } hu-man, &c.

Y, *when a vowel, like* } buy, guy, (*wherein*
the English i, as in } *u is mute,*)
 } dry, fry, my, dye, &c.
 } *in dissyllables accented*
 } *on the last syllable, as*
 } ally, comply, deny, &c.

and in all words compounded with the Latin word fio, as deify, magnify, specify, &c.

Double Voice-Letters, *called* Diphthongs.

Au and aw like the foreign a, as in maul, paul, sprawl, law, saw, paw. *See Rule IV.*

Oi and oy, as in oil, boil, boy. *See Rule V.*

Oo like the French ou, as in boot, broom, loop, poor. *See Rule VI.*

Ou, ow, as in bound, crown. *See Rule VII.*

Improper Diphthongs, *wherein only one of the vowels are sounded.*

Ai, ay, and ey, like the English a, or French ai, as ai in Bail, dainty, gain, nail, fail, Ay in may, pray, say, way.

Ey in prey, grey, they, whey, convey, obey, survey. *See Rule VIII.*

Ae, ea, ee, ei, ie, and oe, like the English e, or foreign i, as ae æther, ea in pea, sea.

Ee in eel, deep, feet, meet, steep.

Ei in ceiling, seize, receive.

Ie in shield, grieve, grief, reprieve, }
Oe in foetus, subpoena, &c. } *ex-*

cept in the end of a word ie is like i, as in die, lie, and oe is like o, as in foe, hoe, toe. See Rule IX. and its exceptions.

Eu, ew, and iew, like a single u long, as in Europe, dew, view. *See Rule X.*

Oa like o long, as in boat, coat, grown, moan, &c. *See Rule XI.*

Ue like a short e, as in guess, guest. } *See Rule*

Ui like a short i, as in build, guild. } *XII.*

A TABLE of VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS and TERMINATIONS, the *English* sound of which cannot be easily expressed in *foreign* letters, and should therefore be learned by ear, viz.

I long,* as in bible, mitre, nitre, pirate.

O and *u* short, before a consonant in the same syllable, as in odd, nod, lord, &c. and in mud, strut, stun, urn, &c.

Oi and *oy*, which have both the same sound, as in oil, boil, coil, boy, coy, hoy, &c.

Ou and *ow* (not like the French *ou*, in the pronunciation of which the lips are almost closed, but) with an open articulation, as in pound, our, gown, power.

Also the following terminations, viz.

-ire,	} as in dire, fire, salvation, delicious, fictitious, &c.
-tion	
-cious	
-tious	

* There are two ways of sounding the long *i* and *y*, (though both long,) the one a little different from the other, and requiring a little extension of the mouth, as may be seen by comparing the following words, viz. *I* and *aye*, *high* and *high-ho*, *by't* (for *by it*) and *bite*, *figh'd* and *fide*, *strive* and *strife*, &c. but this difference, being so nice, is not to be attained but by much practice, neither is it very material.

- A a *like ai, ay, ey, or the French ê.*
- B b Ba, Be, Bi, Bo, Bu.
- C c *like* { K before a, o, u,—ca, co, cu.
S before e, i, y,—ce, ci, cy.
- D d Da, De, Di, Do, Du, Dy.
- E e *like ae, ea, ee, or the foreign i.*
- F f *like Ph, or Greek Φ, Fa, Fe, Fi, Fo, Fu, Fy.*
- G g *like* { gh, or Greek Γ, before a, o, and
u, as Ga, Go, Gu;
g soft, or j, before e, i, and y, as
Ge, Gi, Gy, except a few
words; viz. geese, gewgaw, geld, gelt,
get, (*with its compounds*,) gibberish, gib-
bous, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, gild, girl,
give, forgive, gilt, gimblet, gimp, gird,
girt, girdle, begin, gizzard, Gideon,
Gibbons, Gilbert, Gilpin.
- H h Ha, He, Hi, Ho, Hu, Hy, *but is mute in a few words; as hour, honour, honest, heir, herb, humour, hostler, thyme, John, Thomas, Thomasin, and Thames. Also in Greek words, when preceded by r, as rheum, rhyme, rhetoric, myrrh, &c. and lastly at the end of words, as ah, hah, Isaiah, Sarah, &c.*
- I i *English, or long, like the Greek α, or something like the French i before n in prince.*

- J j *consonant like g soft, Ja, Je, Ji, Jo, Ju, Jy.*
- K k Ka, Ke, Ki, Ko, Ku, Ky.
- L l La, Le, Li, Lo, Lu, Ly.
- M m Ma, Me, Mi, Mo, Mu, My.
- N n Na, Ne, Ni, No, Nu, Ny.
- O o *long, like the foreign o.*
- P p Pa, Pe, Pi, Po, Pu, Py.
- Q q Qua, Que, Qui, Quo, Qu, Quy.
- R r Ra, Re, Ri, Ro, Ru, Ry.
- S s Sa, Se, Si, So, Su, Sy.
- T t Ta, Te, Ti, To, Tu, Ty.
- U u *like ew in dew, few, new, &c.*
- V v *consonant, Va, Ve, Vi, Vo, Vu, Vy.*
- W w Wa, We, Wi, Wo, Wu, Wy.
- X x Xa, Xe, Xi, Xo, Xu, Xy.
- Y y Ya, Ye, Yi, Yo, Yu.
- Z z Za, Ze, Zi, Zo, Zu, Zy.
- Ch Cha, Che, Chi, Cho, Chu, Chy, *except in words derived from the Greek tongue, wherein it sounds like c hard or k.*
- Ph *like f, Pha, Phe, Phi, Pho, Phu, Phy.*
- Sh Sha, She, Shi, Sho, Shu, Shy.
- Th { *sometimes like Greek Θ, (or hard,) as in thank, think, thigh, &c. and sometimes like dth, (or soft,) as in thou, they, that, this, though, or tho', thus, thence.*
- Wh Wha, Whe, Whi, Who, Whu, Why.

RULE I.

The vowels, or voice-letters, when alone, have the English or long sound, as

a { and also when they are at the end of a syllable, and are joined to a preceding consonant, as

Ba Be Bi Bo Bu By

A Ba Ba Ca Ca

RULE II.

But, before a consonant in the same syllable,

a } has a short sound of { a, as ab.
e }
i }
o } is short as in ob.
u } is short as in ub.

The short sound of o and u must be acquired by ear.

At Bat Bar Cat Cap

RULE III.

When e is placed at the end of a syllable, the preceding voice-letter retains the English sound, as

abe ebe ibe obe ube

in — — — —

babe glebe tribe robe tube

Ate Bate Bare Cate Cape

Cane
Cage
Bede (*a name*)
Abide
Bite
Bone
Dame
Dine
Dote
Fate
File
Gate
Hate
Hope
Hide
Kite
Lade

Can
Cag
Bed
Bid
Bit
Bon, bon-fire
Dam
Din
Dot
Fat
Fill
Gat
Hat
Hop
Hid
Kit
Lad

Ca
Ca
Be
Bi
Bi
Bo
Da
Di
Do
Fa
Fi
Ga
Ha
Ho
Hi
Ki
La

RULE I. continued.

Ma
Ma
Ma
Mi
No
O
Pi
Ra
Ri
Ri
Ro
Ru
Si
Sn
Slo

RULE II. continued.

Mad
Mar
Mat
Mill
Not
Odd
Pin
Rat
Rid
Rip
Rob
Rud
Sir
Snip
Slop

(colour)

RULE III. continued.

Made
Mare
Mate
Mile
Note
Ode
Pine
Rate
Ride
Ripe
Robe
Rude
Sire
Snipe
Slope

Spite
Stare
Stile
Strike
Tape
Tope
Tune
Vane
Wane
Wade
Ware
Wile
Whine
Chine
Shine
Thine (Th soft)

Spit
Star
Still
Strik-en
Tap
Top
Tun
Van
Wan
Wad
War
Will
Whin
Chin
Shin
Thin (Th hard)

Spi
Sta
Sti
Stri
Ta
To
Tu
Va
Wa
Wa
Wa
Wi
Whi
Chi
Shi
Thi

12 (EXCEPTIONS to RULE I.)

Particular exceptions concerning a at the end of a syllable.

A is like the French a, or English diphthong aw, in wa-ter; it has a medium-sound between aw and the English a in fa-ther, and the last syllable of pa-pa, mam-ma; and it sounds like a short e, or foreign é, in a-ny and ma-ny.

Particular exceptions concerning i.

I sounds like the English e, or foreign i, in ac-qui-esce, bi-er, pi-er, ti-er.

General exceptions concerning i.

I is pronounced short before another vowel in the termination of all words of more than two syllables when it is not radical; as in a'-mi-a-ble, de-mo-ni-ac', ca'r-ri-age, so'-ci-al, Wi'l-li-am, Sty'g-i-an, da'l-li-ance, va'l-i-ant, Span'-i-ard, a'-pi-ary, so'-ci-al, in-fid-ia'-tor, al-le-vi-a'-tion, ma'r-ri-ed, a'-li-en, co'n-sci-ence, am'-bi-ent, gla'-fi-er, spe'-ci-es, fe-rag'-li-o, ax'-i-om, pos-te'-ri-or, wa'r-ri-our, con'-sci-ous, i'd-i-ot, pre'-mi-um, &c. But, in the proper names Ma-ri'-a and So-ph'i'-a, when given to En-

glish women, it is pronounced according to rule. Also in af-fi-ance, and the derivatives from the dissyllables ending in y, which are mentioned in the example; as al-li'-ance, com-pli'-ance, de-ni'-al, de-fi'-ance, and re-li'-ance, wherein the *i** retains the sound of the y in the original words, and is accented accordingly.

Particular exceptions concerning o.

O is like oo in do, (and its compounds,) to, and who, though the latter (who) is pronounced according to the rule in the northern parts of England.

U is like the English ou (hereafter explained) in the first syllable of cu-cumber.

General exception concerning y.

Y, at the end of all words of two or more syllables, (except those mentioned in the example,) is pronounced like a short *i*, as in carry, envy, commissary, &c. the accent being laid on one of the former syllables.

* When *i* is substituted for y, in the terminations of derivatives, it retains the sound of the y in the original word, whether long or short; therefore *i* is short in cār-rī-er, cār-rī-ed, and cār-rī-es; and is like the y in the primitive words before specified in al-li'-ance, de-ni'-al, dig-ni-fied, im-plies, &c.

A Repetition of RULE II. respecting Vowels, or Voice-Letters, in syllables ending with a consonant.

The vowels are pronounced short in all syllables ending with a consonant, (except in the particular cases hereafter noted,) and the three first vowels have the foreign articulation, without any other material difference except that of being pronounced short.

EXAMPLES.

A has a short articulation of the English aw, or rather of the Italian a, as in add, bad, lad, mad, &c.

E has exactly the sound of the Italian or French é, as in bed, fed, led, red, &c.

I has a short articulation of the French i or English e, as in bid, did, hid, kid, &c.

The short sound of the two other vowels (viz. o and u) must be acquired by ear, (see page 5.) as in odd, got, not, rob, &c. and in mud, grub, strut, stun, &c.

EXCEPTIONS to RULE II.

Particular exceptions concerning a before a consonant.

A is like the French ai in a'n-gel, basf, cam-brick, Cam-bridge, da'n-ger, and

mān-ger. It has a medium sound between aw and the English a in han't, (for have not,) māf-ter, and plāf-ter,; and is like aw in hal-fer, (wherein l is mute,) false, and pal-sy.

General exceptions concerning a before a consonant.

A has the sound of aw likewise before ld and lt, as in bald, cal-dron, al-tar, &c. in all primitive monosyllables ending in ll, (except shall and mall, which are pronounced according to rule,) as in all, gall, fall, &c. and before lk, (wherein l is mute,) as balk, stalk, walk, talk, &c. but, before lf, lm, lve, and before nd in words derived from the Latin word mando, it is sounded like the Italian a, only somewhat shorter, as in half, calm, salve, command, demand, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning e before a consonant.

E is like a short i in England, pretty, yes, and yet, and like a short a in yel-low.

General exception concerning e before s.

E is long before s in the ultimate of plural nouns, and third persons singular

of verbs when preceded by c, s, z, or g, as infá-ces, *hór-fes, af-sí-zes, rá-ges, &c. but, in all other terminations with silent e, (except in Latin words,) the es may be sounded in the same syllable, as bride, brides; ride, rides; name, names; &c.

Particular exceptions concerning i before a consonant.

I retains its English or long sound in blithe, endict and indict, (wherein c is mute,) mild, pint, and wild; also in child and Christ, but not in their derivatives, children, christen, and Christian.

General exceptions concerning i before a consonant.

I is long in all primitive words (and their compounds and derivatives) ending in nd, as bind, rind, wind, &c. though in wind, the substantive, and its compounds, it is sometimes pronounced short.

It is also long before gh, as in high, nigh, light, &c. in which gh is mute, having no other use than that of lengthening the i.

It is long also before gn at the end of a word, and the g is mute, as in be-nign, sign,

* S final in these cases is always pronounced like z.

and its compounds *consign, design, &c.*
 and their derivatives in *-er, -ed, -edly,*
-and -ment, but no others ; for in re-sig-
-na-tion, config-na-tion, sig-ni-fied, &c.
the i is short according to rule, and the g
is pronounced.

General exceptions concerning o before a con-
sonant.

O retains its long sound in all words ending
 in *ld* and *lt*, as *behold, bold, cold, bolt,*
colt, &c. and in all their compounds and
derivatives.

Particular exceptions of o before a consonant.

O is long in *boll, bolster, comb, (wherein*
b is mute,) control, droll, folk, (where-
in l is mute,) force, fort, ghost, gross,
holster, host, most, only, post, poll,
pat-roll, port, roll, scroll, sloth, sport,
and sword, (wherein w is mute,) stroll,
toll, and troll, and in their compounds,
&c. But in compt and its compounds,
ac-compt, &c. it sounds like the English
diphthong ou, as if spelt count, ac-
count, &c.

O has the sound of a short *u** in *af-frónt,*
at-tór-ney, bomb, bór-age, bó-rough,

C

* In the dialects of Lancashire, and some other places,
 the *o* is pronounced according to rule in many of these
 words.

bró-ther, co-lour, cóm-fits, cóm-fort, cóm-pany, cóm-pafs, cón-duit, cón-ey, cón-sta-ble, cóz-en, cóv-e-nant, cóv-er, cóv-et, cóv-ey, dif-cóm-fit, dóz-en, góv-ern, hón-ey, Lón-don, Món-day, món-ey, monk, món-key, món-ger, món-grel, month, móth-er, ón-ion, óth-er, óv-en, póm-mel, póth-er, róm-age, ront, son, shóv-el, fláv-en, smóth-er, ton, thó-rough-ly, won, wón-der, word, world, work, worm, wór-sted, worth, wóm-an, (*in the singular only, the plural being pronounced as if spelt wim-men,*) wór-ry, wort, wór-ship, and their compounds, &c. except dif-cóv-er and re-cóv-er, which are pronounced according to rule.

O is sounded like oo in tomb and womb, (*wherein b is silent,*) lo-fer, gold, whom, and whose;* and is mute in jeóp-ar-dy, leó-pard, and peó-ple, which are pronounced as if written jép-par-dy, lép-pard, pée-ple.

Particular exceptions of u before a consonant.

U is like a short i in bu-ty, and its compounds, &c. and the s like z,

* In the northern parts of England, the words gold, who, whom, and whose, are pronounced properly as they are spelt.

**Repetition of RULE III. relating to
VOWELS in syllables ending with si-
lent e.**

When e or ue follow a consonant in the same syllable, the preceding vowel retains its original open, or long, sound.

Examples.

Ace, face, re-cède, dice, vote, con-fûte, vague, vogue, col-légue, &c. Also ad-vice, de-vice, en-tice, suf-fice, sac-rifice, a-live, con-nive, con-trive, de-prive, de-rive, re-vive, and sur-vive, which are accented on the last syllable.

N. B. Derivatives from words ending in e for the most part retain their original sound, even when the e is omitted, as spar-ing, -ed, from spare; wast-er, -ing, -ed, from waste; rang-er, -ing, -ed, from range; &c.

The vowel a is long, even before two consonants, when they are followed by e in the same syllable, (except before -nce,) as in ache, haste, waste, change, grange, range, &c. and their compounds and derivatives.

EXCEPTIONS to RULE III.

General exceptions.

The four vowels, e, i, o, u, are sounded short before two consonants, as in fringe, re-venge, solve, serve, tinge, sludge, grudge, &c.

Words having the accent on the penultima* or antepenultima; † in all which the last syllable, being short, is pronounced, as if the e and ue final were absent, as in cal-a-mine, Cath-a-rine, cat-a-logue, dec-a-logue, depós-ite, dés-tine, de-tér-mine, dis-frán-chise, doc-trine, én-gine, ép-i-logue, éx-qui-site, grán-ite, har-ángue, fín-ite, and its compounds, már-it-ime, méd-i-cine, mín-ute, (not the adjective for small,) mor-tise, péd-a-gogue, prác-tise, (verb,) pró-logue, pró-mise, sap-phire, sýn-a-gogue, tréa-tise, and ú-rine.

Particular exceptions.

The following monosyllables are likewise pronounced as if e final were absent, viz. dare, (the verb,) give, gone, have, live, and one. ‡

There, were, and where, are pronounced as if spelt with the diphthong ai, thair,

* Last syllable but one. † Last syllable but two.

‡ One is pronounced as if spelt *own*.

wair, and whair; but in all other words (except what are mentioned above) the vowels a, e, i, or y, when they come before re* final, are sounded long according to the third rule, as in are, care, here, mere, desire, fire, lyre, &c. as if spelt air, cair, heer, meer, desier, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning i in syllables ending with silent e.

I is sounded like ee in writhe and o-blige, though in the northern parts of England the latter is sounded according to rule.

General exceptions concerning i in syllables ending with silent e.

I in all adjectives of more than one syllable ending in ile, and in all words (except those mentioned in the above example) ending in ice and ive, is pronounced short, as in fér-vile, jú-ven-ile, ca-príce, mál-ice, ên-dive, pós-it-ive, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning o in syllables ending in silent e.

O like a short u in a-bóve, come, cóme-ly, done, dove, glove, love, póre-blind,

* When a consonant comes before re and le final, the e is never sounded last, but always before the last consonant of the word, as in a-re, mi-re, hum-ble, &c. which are sounded a-ker, mi-ter, hum-bel, &c.

some, shove, sponge, tongue, worse, and
in the termination -dom; and like oo in
lose, move, prove, and Rome.

OF PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

*Proper diphthongs have sounds of their own,
different from the long and short sounds of the
English vowels.*

RULE IV.

*Au and aw like the French a in ame, as in
maul, paul, sprawl, law, saw, paw, &c.*

Particular exceptions.

*Au is like a long o in auf (more commonly
spelt oaf) and hautboy, like a short o in
cauliflower, and like the English a long
in gauge.*

RULE V.

*Oi and oy. The proper articulation of these
diphthongs is that which is given them in
the English words oil, boil, coy, hoy, &c.
(See list of vowels, diphthongs, &c.
which cannot be expressed in foreign
letters, page 5.)*

Oi is sounded like short u in tor-toise.

RULE VI.

*Oo is like the French ou in bout, as in
boot, broom, loop, moor, poor, &c.*

Particular exceptions.

Oo is not pronounced so full, but partakes a little of the sound of a short *u* in blood, flood, foot, good, hood, stood, soot, wood, and wool. *Oo* has the sound of *o* long in door and floor.*

RULE VII.

Ou, ow. The proper pronunciation of these diphthongs is that which is given them in the English words bound, found, crown, cow, flower, sow, (noun,) coward, &c. For a more particular account see page 4.

Particular exceptions concerning ou.

Ou is like a short *u* in bouge, boug-et, (commonly written budge and budget,) bór-ough, coûn-try, coû-ple, coûr-age, coûs-in, doû-ble, doûb-let, jôur-nal, jôur-ney, mouch, noûr-ish, thór-oughly, thór-ough-fare, trou-ble, touch, scourge,† shou'd, cou'd, and wou'd; also in enough, rough, slough, (when it signifies the part which separates from a

* Door and floor are pronounced by the vulgar in the northern parts of England as they are spelt, for they give the *oor*, in these words, the same sound that it has in *door, moor, poor, &c.*

† *Ou* in *scourge* is sometimes like a long *o*.

fore,) and tough, in all which the gh final sounds like f; but ou is like a short o in cough, lough, (or lake,) and trough, as if spelt coff, loff, and troff. Ou is like o long in coul-ter, course, (and its compounds dif-course, &c.) court, dough, four, fur-lough, gourd, mourn, mould, moult, poult, poul-try, poul-ter-er, poul-tice, shoul-der, soul, though; and like oo in boufe, ca-roufe, gouge, through, and un-couth.

General exceptions concerning ou.

Ou before ght, which has a medium-sound between aw and o long, as in ought, bought, thought, &c. and in the termination of words of more than one syllable, in -our and -ous, it sounds like a short u, as in ho-nour, sa-viour, pious, righ-teous, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning ow.

Ow sounds like o long in bow when it signifies a weapon or segment of a circle; (but in the verb bow it is pronounced according to rule.) it is like o long also in bowl, (or bason, but not in bowl the verb, nor its derivatives, &c.) blew, crow, flow, flown, (from fly,) glow, grow, know,

low, mow, owe, own, prow, prowl,
row, sow, (*the verb*,) show, flow, snow,
strow, stow, tow, (*noun and verb*,) trow,
and throw, and their derivatives.

General exception concerning ow.

Ow final, in words of more than one syllable, is like a short o, the w being mute; as in bar-row, bēl-low, fōl-low, &c. Three words are independent of this exception, viz. al-low, wherein ow is pronounced according to the rule, and be-low and be-stow, wherein it sounds like o long.

N. B. Many of the words contained in the above exceptions are pronounced in the broad dialects of the northern parts of England as they are spelt; that is, ou and ow are pronounced according to the 7th rule, as in bound, cow, &c. viz. trough, (making gh silent,) four, mould, moult, poultry, poultice, shoulder, bowl, (or bason,) glow, grow, mow, owe, own, strow, trow, ought, bought, &c.

Of improper Diphthongs.

Improper diphthongs take the sound of but one of their vowels, the other being mute.

RULE VIII.

Ai, ay, and ey, are like the French ai, or English
 along, as ai in dainty, bail, gain, day, may,
 grey, prey, convey, obey, survey, bey,
 dey, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning ai.
Ai is like a short e in vil-lain and mur-rain,
 and sometimes in said.

General exceptions concerning ai.
Ai when alone, or at the end of a syllable, is
 like the Greek *αι*, or English *i* long, as
 in A-chai-a, and the Hebrew names Ben-
 ai-ah, If-ai-ah, Mi-cai-ah, Cai-a-phas,
 &c.

Particular exceptions concerning ey.
Ey is like the English i in hey! and hey-
 day! and like the English *e* or French *é* in
 Ceylon, key, and Seymour.

General exceptions concerning ey.
Ey, at the end of words of more than one syl-
 lable, (when the accent is placed on a for-
 mer syllable,) is like a short *i*, as in al-ley,
 at-tor-ney, bar-ley, gab-ley, hon-ey,
 &c.

RULE IX.

æ, ea, ee, ei, is, and oe, are like the French i in fille, or the English e long, as in dæmon, (or demon,) beat, dear, lead, and read, (verbs,) meet, feet, re-ceipt, deceit, de-ceive, ceil-ing, feign-o-ry, seize, shield, re-prieve, grief, fœ-tus, sub-pœna, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning ea.

Ea is like the French é in bread, breakfast, breast, breath, (noun only,) cleanly, and cleanse, (not in clean,) dead, deaf, death, dread, en-déa-vour, féa-ther, héav-en, héav-y, jéal-ous, léav-en, lead, (metal,) léath-er, méa-sure, mis-téach, péas-ant, phéas-ant, pléas-ure, péas-cod, réad-y, realm, read, (only in the preter tense and participle passive,) stéad-y, in-stéad, spread, sweat, teat, thread, thréat-en, tréach-e-ry, tread, tréa-sure, wéa-ther, wéap-on, wreak, zéa-lous, zéal-ot, (not in zeal,) yeast, and their compounds and derivatives not already excepted. But like the French diphthong ai in bear, break, great,*

D 2

* In the northern parts of England, *break* and *great* are pronounced according to rule.

swear, tear, (*the verb,*) wear, wheal,
and weal, (*the mark of a stripe, but not*
in weal for prosperity,) and like a short a
in heark-en, hearth, and heart.

General exceptions concerning ea.

But in all other words before r, when another consonant follows in the same syllable, it is sounded like er or ir, as in dearth, earl, earn, earn-est, earl-y, earth, hearse, heard, learn, &c.

Ea before three consonants in the same syllable is like the French é, as in health, breadth, wealth, &c.

Particular exceptions concerning ee.

Ee is like a short i in breech, (*noun and verb,*) breechings, and breeches.

Particular exceptions concerning ei.

Ei is like the long English i in sleight, (*artifice,*) but is like a short i in fór-feit and fúr-feit; like a short e in fo-reign and hei-fer; and like the diphthong ai in heinous, heir, lei-sure, (*though sometimes like a short e in lei-sure,*) skein, their, veil, and vein.

General exceptions concerning ei.

Ei is like the long English i when it is not followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as in Plei-a-des, Hei-del-berg, Hei-den-heim, Rei-gate, &c. but in ei-ther and nei-ther it is sometimes like the English a long, and sometimes according to rule, like the English e long.

Ei is like the English a in all words wherein it precedes -gh, gn, and -nt, in the same syllable, as weigh, freight, deign, feign, &c. (in all which g is mute,) feint, teint, &c. except in three words mentioned above, sleight, feignory, and foreign.

Particular exceptions concerning ie.

Ie is like a short e in friend, and like a short i in sieve.

General exceptions concerning ie and oe.

Ie and oe at the end of a word are always like the first vowel in each diphthong, viz. ie like i long, and oe like o long, as in die, foe, &c. except in two words, shoe and canoe, wherein oe is commonly like oo.

N. B. The same is to be observed of the diphthong ue and ye at the end of a word; the former being like a long u, and the latter like a long i, as in due, pye, &c. the

same likewise when s is added to make the plural nouns or third person singular of verbs, as dies, foes, dues, ples, &c. and the s so added is pronounced like z.

RULE X.

Eu, ew, and ieu, like a single u long,* as in
Eu-ropé, eu-nuch, brew, dew, view,
&c.

*Except ew in sew, which is commonly sound-
ed like a long o.*

RULE XI.

Oa is pronounced like o long, as in boat,
coat, grown, moan, &c.

*Except in broad, a-broad, and groat,
wherein it partakes a little of the sound of
aw; and like ai in goal, (for gaol,) and
the g is pronounced soft, as if spelt jail.*

RULE XII.

**Ue and ui, before a consonant in the same syl-
lable, have the short sound of the last vow-
el in each diphthong; viz. ue like a short
e, as in guefs, gueft, &c. and ui like a short
i, as in build, guild, conduit, &c. but**

* Eau in beauty (and its derivatives) has likewise the same sound.

in words ending with silent e, the diphthong ui is pronounced like the English, i long, according to the third rule, as in guide, guile, disguise, &c.

Particular exceptions.

In the following words, the u alone is pronounced, viz. bruise, cruise, fruit, juice, nui-fance, pur-suit, re-cruit, sluice, fuit, and suit-or, which are sounded as if spelt bruze, cruze, nu-fance, &c.

N. B. When ua, ue, ui, and uo, follow q in the same syllable, the u has the power of w, which power cannot more easily be expressed to foreigners than by comparing it to the sound of u in the French word quoi! or quoy! as in quar-rel, quack, ques-tion, quick, quite, quit, quote, &c.

A TABLE of words, which are independent of the foregoing Rules and Exceptions, with the common Pronunciation expressed in Italics.

BUOY, boey; victuals, vittles; colonel, curnel; George, Jorje; island, iland; lieutenant, leuftenant; quay, kee; two, too; yacht, yot; yeoman, yewman; yelk, or yolk, (of an egg,) yoke.

A TABLE of Foreign Words which still retain their original Pronunciation, (or nearly so,) notwithstanding that they are in a Manner adopted, by frequent Use, into the English Language.

A Ccountre, antique, archives, arriere, banditti, beau, bureau, caviare, cartouch, connoisseur, courier, croup, cuirass, environ, escrutoire, fascine, groupe, intrigue, lieu, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pas, piquant, pique, piquet, police, poltron, ponton, prame, profile, rendezvous, roquelaure, rouge, scout, sophi, soup, tête-à-tête, tornado, toupee, tour, transmarine, vermicelli, violoncello, jonquil, adieu.

(42)
A TABLE, or INDEX, of the Words, which (with their several Compounds and Derivatives) are Exceptions to the foregoing Rules, viz.

			Vowels.	Sounded like	Rule.	Page.
A	Béve		o	ū	3	21
	A-bréad		oa	aw	11	30
	Ac-qui-ésce		i	ē	1	12
	Af-frónt		o	ū	2	17
	Angel		a	ā	2	14
	A-ny		a	ē	2	12
	At-tór-ney		o	ū	2	17
	Auf		au	ō	4	22
	B					
	Bafs		a	ā	2	14
	Bear (noun and verb)		ea	ai	9	27
	Be-lów		ow	ō	7	25
	Be-tów		ow			
	Bí-er		i	ē	1	12
	Blithe		i	ī	2	16
	Blood		oo	ū	6	23
	Blow		ow	ō	7	24
	Boll		o	ō	2	17
	Ból-fter		o	ō	2	17
	Bomb		o	ū	2	17
	Bór-age		o	ū	2	17
	Bór-ough		o	ū	2	17
			ou	ū	7	23
	Bouge		ou	ū	7	23
	Boung-et		ou	ū	7	23
	Boule		ou	oo	7	24
	Bow (noun)		ow	ō	7	24
	Bowl (or basón)					

		Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Page.
Bread	—	ea	æ	9	27
Break	—	ea	æ	9	27
Bréak-fast	—	ea	æ	9	27
Breast	—	ea	æ	9	27
Breath (noun)	—	ea	æ	9	27
Breéch, -es, -ings,	—	ee	ī	9	28
Broad	—	oa	aw	11	30
Bróth-er	—	o	ū	2	18
Bruise	—	ui	ū	12	31
Bú-sy	—	u	ī	2	18
C.					
Cám-brick	—	a	ā	2	14
Cám-bridge	—	a	ā	2	14
Can-oe	—	oe	oo	9	29
Car-oufe	—	ou	oo	7	24
Caú li-flower	—	au	ō	4	22
Céy-lon	—	ey	ē	8	26
Child } but not their deri-		i	ī	2	16
Christ } vatives	—				
Cléan-ly } not in clean		ea	ē	9	27
Cleanse }					
Cól-out	—	o	ū	2	18
Comb	—	o	ō	2	17
Come	—	o	ū	3	21
Cóme-ly	—	o	ū		
Cóm-fits	—	o	ū		
Cóm-fort	—	o	ū	2	18
Cóm-pa-ny	—	o	ū	2	18
Cóm-pafs	—	o	ū	2	18
Compt	—	o	cu	2	17
Cón-duit	—	o	ū	2	18
Cón-ey	—	o	ū	2	18
Cón-sta-ble	—	o	ū	2	18
Con-tról	—	o	ō	2	17
Cou'd	—	ou	ū	7	23
Cóv-e-nant	—	o	ū	2	18

	Vowels	Sound ed like	Rule.	Page.
Cón-er	o	ū	2	18
Cón-et				
Cón-ey	ou	ō	7	24
Cough				
Cóul-ter	ou	ū	7	23
Cóun-try				
Cóu-ple	ou	ō	7	24
Cóur-age				
Course, (dis-course, &c.)	ou	ū	7	23
Court				
Cóu-fin	o	ū	2	18
Cóz-en (verb)				
Crow	ow	ō	7	24
Cruise	ui	ū	12	31
Cá-cum-ber	u	ou	1	13
D.				
Dán-ger	a	ā	2	14
Dare	a	ā	3	20
Dead	ea	ē	9	27
Deaf	ea	ē	9	27
Death	ea	ē	9	27
Dis-cóm-fit	o	ū	2	18
Do	o	oo	1	13
Done	o	ū	3	21
Door	oo	ō	6	23
Dove	o	ū	3	21
Dóu-ble	ou	ū	7	23
Dóub-let				
Dough	ou	ō	7	24
Dóz-en	o	ū	2	18
Dread	ea	ē	9	27
Droll	o	ō	2	17
E.				
En-déa-vour	ea	ē	9	27
En-diét and Indict	i	ī	2	16

		Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Page
Eng-land		e	i	2	15
E-nough		ou	u	7	23
F.					
Fa-lse		a	au	2	15
Fa-ther		a	aw	1	12
Fea-ther		ea	e	9	27
Flood		oo	ü	6	23
Floor		oo	o	6	23
Flow		ow	o	7	24
Flown (from fly)		ow	o	7	24
Folk.		o	o	2	17
Foot		oo	ü	6	23
Force		o	o	2	17
Fort		o	o	2	17
Fór-eign		ei	e	9	28
Fór-feit		ei	i	9	28
Four		ou	o	7	24
Friend		ie	e	9	29
Fruit		ui	ü	12	31
Fúr-lough		ou	o	7	24
G.					
Gauge		au	ā	4	22
Ghoſt		o	o	2	17
Give		i	i	3	26
Glove		o	ü	3	21
Glow		ow	o	7	24
Goal (g loſt)		oa	ā	11	30
Gold		o	oo	2	18
Gone		o	ö	3	20
Good		oo	ü	6	23
Góv-ern		o	ü	2	18
Gouge		ou	oo	7	24

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Page.
Gourd			ou	o	7	24
Great			ea	et	9	27
Groat			oa	aw	11	30
Gross			o	o	2	17
Grow			ow	o	7	24
H.						
Hál-fer (l mute)			a	aw	2	15
Han't (for have not)			a	aw	2	15
Have			a	ā	3	20
Haút-boy (t mute)			au	ō	4	22
Head			ea	ē	9	27
Héark-en			ea	ē	9	28
Heart			ea	ē	9	28
Hearth			ea	ē	9	28
Héav-en			ea	ē	9	28
Héa-vy			ea	ē	9	27
Héi-fer			ei	ē	9	27
Héin-ous			ei	ē	9	28
Heir (h mute)			ei	ē	9	28
Hey ! Hey-day !			ey	ī	8	26
Hól-ster			o	ō	2	17
Hón-ey			o	ō	2	18
Hood			oo	ū	6	23
Hoft			o	ō	2	17
I.						
Jéa-lous			ea	ē	9	27
Jéop-ar-dy			eo	ē	2	18
In-stead			ea	ē	9	27
Jour-nal			ou	ū	7	23
Jour-ney			ui	ū	12	31
Juice						

Word	Initial	Sound-like	Page	Vowels	Sound-like	Rule	Page
Key	K.	we	26	ey	ee	8	26
Know		o	24	ow	o	7	24
L.							
Lead (noun)	we	a	27	ea	ē	9	27
Leath-er	we	a	27	ea	ē	9	27
Leav-en		a	27	ea	ē	9	27
Lei-sure		ei	28	ei	ā and some-times ē	9	28
Léo-pard		eo	18	eo	ē	2	18
Live		i	20	i	ī	3	20
Lón-don		o	18	o	ū	2	18
Lofe, -er,		o	22	o	oo	3	22
Love		o	18	o	ū	2	18
Lough (or lake)		o	24	o	ō	7	24
Low		ow	25	ow	ō	7	25
M.							
Mam-má		a	12	a	aw	1	12
Mán-ger		a	15	a	ā	2	15
Má-ny		a	12	a	ē	1	12
Más-ter		a	15	a	aw	2	15
Meás-ure		ea	27	ea	ē	9	27
Mild		i	16	i	ī	2	16
Mif-téach		ea	27	ea	ē	9	27
Món-day		o	18	o	ū	2	18
Món-ey		o	18	o	ū	2	18
-Món-ger		o	18	o	ū	2	18
Món-grel		o	18	o	ū	2	18
Monk		o	18	o	ū	2	18

		Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Page.
Món-key		o	u	2	18
Month		o	u	2	18
Most		o	o	2	17
Móth-er		o	u	2	18
Move		o	o	3	22
Mould		ou	o	7	24
Moult		ou	o	7	24
Mounch		ou	u	7	23
Mourn		ou	o	7	24
Mow		ow	o	7	25
Múr-rain		ai	e	8	26
N.					
Noú-rish		ou	ü	7	23
Nuí-fance		ui	ü	12	31
O.					
O-blíge		i			
One		o	ee	3	21
On-ion		o	o	3	20
On-ly		o	ü	2	18
Oth-er		o	o	2	17
Ov-en		o	ü	2	18
Owe, own,		ow	o	2	18
				7	25
P.					
Pál-sey		a	aw	2	15
Pa-pá		a	aw	1	12
Pa-tról		o	o	2	17
Péa-sant		ea	e	9	27
Péa-fcod		eo	e	2	18
Peó-ple		ea	i	9	27
Phéa-fant					

					Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Page.
Pi-er					i	ē	1	12
Pint					i	ī	2	16
Plāst-er					a	aw	2	15
Pleā-sant					ea	ē	9	27
Pleā-sure								
Poll								
Port					o	ō	2	17
Post								
Póm-mel					o	ū	2	18
Póth-er					o	ū	3	21
Póre-blind								
Poult					ou	ō	7	24
Poult-ry, Poult-ter-er,					ou	ō	7	24
Poult-tice					e	ī	12	15
Prét-ty					o	oo	3	22
Prove								
Prow					ow	ō	7	25
Prowl					ui	ū	12	31
Pur-suit								
R.								
Read (perfect tense, parti- ciple passive)					ea	ē	9	27
Reā-dy					ea	ē	9	27
Realm					ea	ē	9	27
Re-crúit					ui	ū	12	31
Roll					o	ō	2	17
Róm-age					o	ū	2	18
Róme					o	oo	3	22
Ront					o	ū	2	18
Rough					ou	ū	7	23
Row, (noun and verb)					ow	ō	7	25
S.								
Said					ai	ē	8	26
Scourge					ou	ū&ō	7	23

Page	Rule	Sound- ed like	Vowels	Words	Words	Words
17	2	o	o	o	o	o
30	10	ew	ew	ew	ew	ew
26	8	ey	ey	ey	ey	ey
29	9	oe	oe	oe	oe	oe
23	7	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou
22	3	o	o	o	o	o
18	2	o	o	o	o	o
24	7	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou
25	7	ow	ow	ow	ow	ow
29	9	ie	ie	ie	ie	ie
28	9	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai
28	9	i	i	i	i	i
23	7	u	u	u	u	u
18	2	u	u	u	u	u
25	7	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou
31	12	ui	ui	ui	ui	ui
18	2	o	o	o	o	o
25	7	ow	ow	ow	ow	ow
22	3	o	o	o	o	o
17	2	o	o	o	o	o
27	9	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea
27	9	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea
23	6	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo
25	7	ow	ow	ow	ow	ow
17	2	o	o	o	o	o
25	7	ow	ow	ow	ow	ow
31	12	ui	ui	ui	ui	ui
31	12	ui	ui	ui	ui	ui
28	9	ei	ei	ei	ei	ei
28	9	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea
27	9	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea
17	2	o	o	o	o	o

Page.	Rule.	Sound- ed like	Vowels	W.	Y.
12	1	aw	a	Wá-ter	
28	9	ai	ea	Weal (Mark of a Stripe)	
27	9	æ	ea	Wéap-on	
27	9	æ	ea	Wéath-er	
28	9	ai	ea	Wear	
20	3	ai	e	Were	
28	9	ai	ea	Wheal (a Stripe)	
20	3	ai	e	Where	
13	1	someti- mes oo	o	Who	
18	2	ditto	o	Whom	
18	2	oo	o	Whose	
16	2	ī	i	Wild	
18	2	oo	o	Womb	
18	2	ū & ī	o	Wó-man, Wó-men,	
18	2	ū	o	Won	
18	2	ū	o	Wón-der	
23	6	ū	oo	Wood	
18	2	ū	o	Wool	
18	2	ū	o	Word	
18	2	ū	o	World	
18	2	ū	o	Work	
18	2	ū	o	Worm	
18	2	ū	o	Wórt-ed	
18	2	ū	o	Wór-ry	
18	2	ū	o	Wór-ship	
22	2	ū	o	Wort	
23	7	ū	ou	Worth	
27	9	ē	ea	Worfe	
21	3	ee	i	Wou'd	
				Wreak	
				Writhe	
27	2	æ	ea	Yeast	
15	2	æ	e	Yél-low	

Page.	Rule.	Sound- ed like	Vowels
15	2	i	e
27	9	ca	ca
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
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26			
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100			

Yes
Yet

Z.

Zeál-ous, Zeál-ot,

Year
Year

A N

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A brief Account

OF THE

CHIEF PECULIARITIES

OF THE

ENGLISH CONSONANTS,

By the late Rev. Mr. T. S.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING

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CHIEF PECULIARITIES

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ENGLISH CONSONANTS.

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and the proper names

In all other cases a sound is

when properly English, has the

same sound as the Italian & before

Example, *chain*, &c.

The sound of *ch* in words de-

rived from the French, as *chaise*,

is the same as the Italian & before

Example, *chain*, &c.

But if *ch* be

joined to a vowel, as in *church*,

it comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

comes before a vowel, as in

church, &c.

AN

APPENDIX, &c.

1. **B** is mute before *t*, or after *m*, in the same syllable, as *debt*, *lamb*, &c.

2. **C** sounds soft, like *s*, when followed by *e*, *i*, or an apostrophe, (denoting the absence of *e*,) as *cedar*, *city*, *danc'd*, &c.

C sounds like *sh*, when followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, making different syllables, as *ocean*, *ancient*, *precious*, *social*, &c. except *society*.

CC, when followed by *e* or *i*, sounds like *x*, as in *accept*, *accident*, &c.

C is mute in *indict*, *visuals*, *scene*, *scent*, *science*, *sciatica*, *scissors*, *scission*, *scymitar*,

*mitar, scythe, and the proper names;
~~Scyros, Scylla, and Scythia.~~*

In all other cases *c* sounds hard like *k*.

3. *Cb*, when properly English, has the same sound with the Italian *c* before *e* or *i*. Example, *child, chain, &c.*

It sounds also like *sh* in words derived from the French, as *chaise, Champagne, &c.* and like *k* in words of Greek extraction, as *Cbrist, school, stomach, archangel, &c.* pronounced *ark-angel*. But if *arch* comes before a consonant, *ch* has then its proper English sound, as in *arch-bishop*.

Cb in *loch* sounds like *f*.

Cb is mute in *drachm, schedule, and schism*.

4. *D* is mute before *ge*, as in *judge, bridge, &c.* also in *soldier*.

5. *F* in *of* sounds like *v*.

6. *G* sounds soft like *j* before *e, i,* or an *apostrophe*, and hard (like the Greek γ) in all other cases.

Example. *Angel, rage, rag'd, giant, ginger, &c.*

Exceptions to *g*'s sounding soft.

1. In

1. In the participles passive of words ending in *g* hard (and also wherever *g* is doubled) it continues hard, notwithstanding the vowels *e* or *i*, or an apostrophe, as in *dragg'd*, *begging*, *digging*, &c.
2. In the termination *ger*, wherever it makes a distinct syllable, *g* sounds hard, as in *an-ger*, *fin-ger*, *lon-ger*, *stren-ger*, &c. in which kind of words it may be observed, that the *g* sounds double, so as to belong to both syllables.
3. Derivatives in *er*, *ed*, or *ing*, from primitives in *ng*, retain the *g* hard, as *sing-ing*, *sing-er*, from *sing*; *hang-ing*, *hang-er*, from *hang*; *wing-ed*, or *wing'd*, from *wing*, &c. in which kind of words it may be observed, that *g* sounds single, and belongs to the first syllable only.
4. In the following words *g* is hard notwithstanding it comes before *e* or *i*; viz. *geese*, *gewgaw*, *geld*, *gelt*, *Gertrude*, *get*, (with its compounds,) *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *gild*, *girl*, *give*, *for-give*, *gilt*, *gimblet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girt*, *girdle*, *be-gin*,

G
gizzard,

gizzard, Gideon, Gibbons, Gilbert, and Gilpin.

G is mute before *n* in the same syllable, as *gnash, sign, sovereign, &c.* also in *pblegm, seraglio, and bagnio.*

7. *Gh* sounds like *g* hard in *ghost*, and like *ff* in *cough, lough, laugh, laughter, rough, slough, tough, trough, and enough.* In other words it is mute.

8. *H* is mute in *hour, honour, honest, heir, herb, humour, hostler, thyme, John, Thomas, Thomasin, and Thames.* Also in Greek words when preceded by *R*, as *rheum, rhyme, rhetoric, myrrh, &c.* and, lastly, at the end of words, as *ah, bah, Isaiab, Sarah, &c.*

9. *K* is mute before *n* in the same syllable, as in *knave, know, knight, &c.*

10. *L* is mute in *balk, talk, walk, stalk, balm, calm, calf, calves, falcon, half, halves, holme, (an island,) and Holmes, (a surname,) psalm, qualm, salmon, could, should, and would.*

11. *N* is mute after *m* in the same syllable, as *hymn, autumn, solemn, &c.*

12. *P* is mute before *s*, and between *m* and *t*, as *psalm, tempt, &c.*

13. *Ph*

13. *Ph* is always sounded like *f*, except in *Stephen*, *nephew*, and *phial*, where it sounds like *v*.

Ph is mute in *phthisic*, and is pronounced *tizzic*.

14. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and, when it begins a syllable, sounds like *cw*, by which (as Mr Johnson observes) our Saxon ancestors well expressed it. But, in terminations from the Latin *-quus*, and also in words of French extraction, it sounds like *k*. Example. *Oblique*, *antique*, *quoif*, *conquer*, *risque*, *traffique*, &c. some of which words are now more commonly spelt with *c* or *k*, as *coif*, *risk*, *traffick*, &c.

15. *S* sounds like *z*.

1. In the third persons singular of all verbs, and the plural number of all nouns, as in *has*, *was*, *tries*, *bees*, *times*, &c.

2. In pronouns possessive, as *his*, *hers*, *theirs*, and also when preceded by the comma denoting possession, as *father's*, *mother's*, *Tom's*, *Will's*,

Will's, &c. Also in the particle
as.

Exceptions to the two last Sections.

S has its proper sound when preceded by *c, k, ck, f, p, q, or t*, which admit not the sound of *z* so easily after them, as in *speaks, beats, rocks, Jack's, Dick's, Gilbert's, cock's spur, cat's paw, &c.*

3. S sounds like *z* preceded by a liquid in the same syllable, as *dam-sel, crimson, Thames, Jersey, Guernsey, &c.* and also,

4. S, between two vowels, most commonly sounds like *z*, as *daisy, reprisal, pleasant, please, rosin, &c.*

Except *house, mouse, louse, goose, geese, sausage, purchase, promise, case, mason, bason, basis, phasis, and thesis.* Except also substantives in *use*, derived from Latin verbs, as *use, abuse, disuse, refuse, excuse, &c.* and adjectives derived from the participles passive of some Latin verbs, as *recluse, profuse, abstruse, &c.*

Lastly,

Lastly, Except also the words contained in the next section but one, where *s* sounds like *zh*.

II. *S* and *ss* sound like *sh* in *sure*, (with its compounds,) *issue*, *tissue*, *fissure*, *pressure*, *Russian*, &c. also in the terminations *-assion*, *-ession*, *-ission*, *-ussion*, as in *passion*, *impression*, *mission*, *concussion*, &c.

III. *S*, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by *ion* or *ian*, sounds like *zh*, as *invasion*, *Ephesian*, *vision*, *delusion*, &c. But if it be preceded by a consonant, it sounds like *sh*, as in *conversion*, *Persian*, &c.

S sounds also like *zh* before *-ier*, as *offer*, *boffer*, *glasier*, *brasier*, &c. and in the words *leisure*, *measure*, *pleasure*, and *treasure*.

S is mute in *isle*, *Lisle*, *Carlisle*, *island*, *viscount*, and *demesne*.

16. *T*, before *io* or *ia*, (making part of the same syllable with *i*,) sounds like *sh*, as *nation*, *cautious*, *Egyptian*, *satiate*, &c. But, if *t* belong to the former syllable, its retain

tains its proper sound, as *question*,
justian, *combustion*, &c.

T is mute in words ending with *-stle*,
as *castle*, *thistle*, *bristle*, &c.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as
in *thy*, the other hard, (like the
Greek θ .) as in *thigh*.

I. *Th* sounds soft,

1st, in *thence*, *there*, (with their com-
pounds,) *then*, *that*, *the*, *thee*, *these*,
this, *those*, *thus*, *thou*, *thy*, *thine*,
their, *theirs*, *them*, *though*, *although*,
beneath, *bequeath*, *betroth*, *mouths*,
tythe, *scythe*, *wreath*, *booth*, and in
the verbs *bathe*, *mouth*, *seeth*, *loathe*,
scothe, and *breathe*.

2dly, Wherever it occurs between
two vowels, as *father*, *mother*, &c.
except words of Greek extraction,
and also derivatives from words
ending with *th* hard, as *earthen*
from *earth*, &c.

3dly, *Th* sounds soft when placed be-
tween *r* and a vowel, as *burtben*,
murther, &c. though in such words
d is often pronounced instead of
th, as *murder*, *burden*. In other
cases *th* sounds hard.

Th

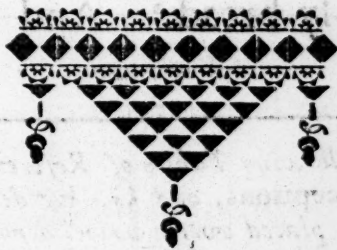
Tb is mute in *asthma*, with its derivatives.

18. *W* is mute before *r* in the same syllable, as *write*, *wrath*, &c. also in *sword*, *swoon*, and *answer*, with their compounds and derivatives.

The other consonants have the same powers as in other languages.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

OUR Father, which art in Heaven,
hallowed be thy Name. Thy
Kingdom come. Thy will be done in
Heaven as it is in Heaven. Give us this
day our daily bread. Forgive us our
debts, as we forgive our debtors.



The *Lord's Prayer*, the *Creed*, and the *Ten Commandments*, &c. divided into syllables, (according to the *rule for spelling* recommended by the learned Bishop Lowth,) with references placed to those syllables which are *exceptions* to the several *rules* laid down in this book respecting the pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs.

The LORD's PRAYER.

OUR Fá-ther,¹ which art in Héav-en,² hál-low-ed³ by thy Name. Thy Kíng-dom come.⁴ Thy will be done⁵ in Earth⁶ as it is in Héav-en.⁶ Give⁷ us this day our dai-ly bread.² And for-gíve⁷ us our

N. B. In the following Tables of References, P. E. denotes Particular Exceptions, and G. E. denotes General Exceptions. ^o placed over a vowel denotes that it is to be pronounced short, and a line, or —, that it is to be pronounced long.

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
¹ a in Fá-ther	aw	see P. E. to I. 12
² ea in Héav-en,	ě	— P. E. to IX. 27
³ ow in hál-low-ed	ō	— G. E. to VII. 25
⁴ o in come	ñ	— P. E. to III. 21
⁵ Ea in Earth	ě	— G. E. to IX. 28
⁶ ea in Héav-en	ě	— P. E. to IX. 27
⁷ i in for-gíve	ĩ	— P. E. to III. 20

our tréſ-paſ-ſes⁸ as we for-gíve⁷ them that trefpaſs a-gaínſt us. And lead us not into temp-tá-tion,⁹ but de-lív-er us from (*the*) E-vil (*Bé-ing*;) for thine is the Kíng-dom, the Pów-er, and the Gló-ry, for év-er and év-er. Amen.

The CREED.

I Be-liéve in GOD the FA-THER¹ AL-*
MIGHTY,² Má-ker of Héav-en³ and
Earth;⁴ and in JESUS CHRIST,⁵ his ón-ly⁶
Son,⁷ our Lord, who⁸ was cón-ceív-ed by
the Hó-ly Ghost,⁹ born of the Vír-gin
H Má-ry,

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
⁸ ein -ſes	ē	ſee G. E. to II. 16
⁹ -tion	-ſhon	ſee Table in 5

References to the Creed.

¹ a in Fá-ther	aw	— P. E. to I. 12
* a in Al-, from all	aw	— G. E. to II. 15
² i in -mígh-ty	i	— G. E. to II. 16
³ ea in Héav-en,	ě	— P. E. to IX. 27
⁴ Ea in Earth	ě	— G. E. to IX. 28
⁵ i in Chriſt	ī	— P. E. to II. 16
⁶ o in ón-ly	ō	— P. E. to II. 17
⁷ o in Son	ū	— P. E. to II. 18
⁸ o in who	oo	— P. E. to I. 13
o in Ghost	ō	— P. E. to II. 17

Má-ry, súf-fer-ed ún-der Pón-tius Pí-late, was crú-cif-i-ed, dead,¹⁰ and búr-i-ed; he de-scén-ded ín-to Hell; the third day he rose á-gain from the dead;¹⁰ he as-cén-ded ín-to Héav-en,³ and sít-teth at theright¹¹ hand of God the FATHER AL-*MIGHTY,² from thence he shall come² to judge the Quick and the Dead.¹⁰

I be-líe've in the HO-LY GHOST,⁹ the hó-ly Cá-tho-lic Church, the Com-mú-ni-on¹³ of Saints, the for-gíve-ness¹⁴ of sins, the ré-sur-rec-tion¹⁵ of the bód-y, and the life ev-er-lást-ing. A-men.

The

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
¹⁰ ea in dead	ě	see P. E. to IX.	27
¹¹ i before gh in right	ī	— G. E. to II.	16
¹² a in Al-, from all,	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
¹³ o in come	ū	— P. E. to III.	21
¹⁴ i before a vowel	ī	— G. E. to I.	12
¹⁵ i in give	ī	— P. E. to III.	20
¹⁶ -tion	thon	— Table	5

The TEN COMMANDMENTS.

*The first Tá-ble. Of our Dú-ty to-wá-rds
God.*

GOD spake all² these words,³ say-ing,
I am THE LORD thy GOD, which
have brought⁴ thee out of the land of E-
gypt, out of the house of Bón-dage.

I. Thou shalt have⁵ no óth-er⁶ Gods
be-fore me.

II. Thou shalt not make ún-to thee
á-ny⁷ grá-ven ím-age, or á-ny⁷ líke-ness
(of á-ny thing) that (is) in Héav-en⁸ a-
H 2 bóve,

References to the Ten Commandments.

Reference.	Sounded like,	Rule. Page.
¹ a in mand	au	see G. E. to II. 15
² a in all	aw	— G. E. to II. 15
³ o in word	ũ	— P. E. to II. 18
⁴ ou before ght	aw	— G. E. to VI. 24
⁵ a in have	ă	— P. E. to III. 20
⁶ o in óth-er	ũ	— P. E. to II. 18
⁷ a in á-ny	ě	— P. E. to I. 12
⁸ ea in Héav-en	ě	— P. E. to IX. 27

bóve,⁹ or that *is* in the earth¹⁰ be-néath,
 or that *is* in the wá-ter¹¹ ún-der the earth :¹⁰
 Thou shalt not bow down thy-sélf to
 them, nor serve them: for I, THE
 LORD thy GOD, am a jéal-ous¹² GOD, ví-
 sit-ing the in-í'-quit-y* of the fá-thers¹³ up-
 ón the chíl-dren ún-to the third and
 fourth¹⁴ gen-er-á-tion¹⁵ of them that hate
 me, and shéw-ing mér-cy ún-to thóu-
 sands of them that love¹⁶ me and keep my
 com-mánd-ments.'

III. Thou shalt not take the name of
 THE LORD thy GOD in vain; for THE
 LORD will not hold† him guílt-less that
 tá-keth his name in vain.

IV. Re-mém-ber the Sáb-bath-Day to
 keep it hó-ly. Six days shalt thou lá-
 bour,

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
9 o in a-bóve	ũ	see P. E. to III. 21
10 ea in earth	ě	— P. E. to IX. 28
11 a in wá-ter	aw	— P. E. to I. 12
12 ea in jéal-ous	ě	— P. E. to IX. 27
13 a in Fá-ther	aw	— P. E. to I. 12
14 ou in fourth	ō	— P. E. to VII. 24
15 -tion	thon	Table in 5
16 o in love	ũ	— P. E. to III. 21
* y final	ĩ	— G. E. to I. 13
† o in hold	ō	— G. E. to II. 17

bour, and do¹⁷ all² thy work ;¹⁸ but the fêv-enth is the Sáb-bath* of THE LORD thy GOD. *In it* thou shalt not do¹⁷ á-ny⁷ work ;¹⁸ thou, nor thy son,¹⁹ nor thy dáugh-ter, thy man-fér-vant, nor thy maid-fér-vant, nor thy cát-tle, nor thy strán-ger,²⁰ that is wíth-in thy gates : for in six days the LORD made Héav-en⁸ and Earth,¹⁰ the Sea, and all² that in them *is*, and rést-ed the fêv-enth day : whére-fore¹⁴ the LORD blessed the Sáb-bath-Day, and hál-low-ed²² it.

*The second Table. Of our Dú-ty to-wárds
our Néigh-bour.*^{23 24}

V. Hón-our²⁴ thy fá-ther and mó-ther,²⁵ that thy days may be long up-ôn the
the

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
¹⁷ o in do	oo	see P. E. to I. 13
¹⁸ o in work	ũ	— P. E. to II. 18
¹⁹ o in son	ũ	— P. E. to II. 18
²⁰ a in strán-ger	ā	See Note on III. 19
²¹ e in where	ai	— P. E. to III. 20
²² ow in hál-low	ö	— G. E. to VII. 25
²³ ei before gh	ā	— G. E. to IX. 29
²⁴ ou in -our final	ũ	— G. E. to VII. 24
²⁵ o in mó-ther	ũ	— P. E. to II. 18

* A Hebrew word signifying REST.

the land which THE LORD thy GOD giv-
eth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill, (or do¹⁷ no
múr-der.)

VII. Thou shalt not com-mít a-dúl-
ter-y.*

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false³⁶ wit-
ness a-gainst thy neígh-bour.^{23 24}

X. Thou shalt not cóv-et²⁷ thy neígh-
bour's^{23 24} house, thou shalt not cóv-et²⁷
thy neígh-bour's^{23 24} wife, nor his man-sér-
vant, nor his maid-sérvant, nor his ox,
nor his ass, nor á-ny⁷ thing that is thy
neígh-bour's.^{23 24}

*Di-réc-tions for Práy-er, bé-ing a part of
our Lord's Sér-mon on the mount. (Matth.
vi. 5-15.)*

WHEN thou práy-est, thou shalt
not be as the hyp-o-crites (are,)
for they love¹ to² pray stánd-ing in the
syn-

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
* y final	ĩ	— G. E. to I.	13
²⁶ a in false	aw	— P. E. to II.	15
²⁷ o in cóv-et	ũ	— P. E. to II.	18
Directions for Prayer, &c.			
¹ o in love	ũ	— P. E. to III.	21
² o in to	õ	— P. E. to I.	13

fyn-a-gogues³ and in the cōr-ners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Vēr-i-ly⁴ I say un-to you,⁵ They have⁶ their re-wārd. But thou, when thou pray-est, én-ter ín-to³ thy clóf-et, and, when thou hast shut thy door, pray to³ thy Fá-ther⁷ which is in sē-cret, and thy Fá-ther,⁷ which sē-eth in sē-cret, shall re-wārd thee ó-pen-ly.⁴ But, when ye pray, use not vain rep-e-tít-ions,⁸ as the héath-en do;⁹ for they think that they shall be heard¹⁰ for their¹¹ much spéak-ing. Be not ye thére-fore¹² like ún-to³ them: for your³ Fá-ther⁷ knów-eth¹³ what things ye have

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
3 o in fyn-a-gogues	ö	— G. E. to III.	20
4 y in vér-i-ly	ĩ	— G. E. to I.	13
5 ou in you and your	ũ	— P. E. to VII.	24
6 a in have	ă	— P. E. to III.	20
7 a in Fá-ther	aw	— P. E. to I.	12
8 -tions. See Table in	-	-	5
9 o in do	oo	— P. E. to I.	13
10 ea in heard	ě before r	— G. E. to IX.	28
11 ei in their	ai	— P. E. to IX.	28
12 e in there	ai	— P. E. to III.	20
13 ow in know	ō	— P. E. to VII.	24

have need of be-fóre ye ask him. Af-ter this mán-ner, thére-fore,¹² pray ye : — Our Fá-ther,⁷ &c. (See p. 56.) For, if ye for-gíve¹⁴ men their tréſ-pas-ses, your héav-en-ly¹⁵ Fá-ther⁷ will ál-so¹⁶ for-gíve¹⁴ you :⁵ but, if ye for-gíve¹⁴ not men their¹¹ tréſ-pas-ses, nei-ther will your⁵ Fá-ther for-gíve¹⁴ your⁵ tréſ-pas-ses.

A short Form of Mórning-Práy-er for a pri-vate Pér-son.

(Pré-vi-ous Med-it-á-tion.)

WHERE-WITH¹ shall I come² be-fóre the Lord, and bow my-sélf be-fóre the High⁴ God ? — He hath shéw-ed thee, O Mán, what is good ;⁵ and what doth

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
¹⁴ i in for-gíve	ĩ	— P. E. to III.	20
¹⁵ ea in Héav-en	ě	— P. E. to IX.	27
¹⁶ a in ál-so, from all	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
References to Morning-Prayer.			
¹ e in where	aĩ	— P. E. to III.	20
² o in come	ũ	— P. E. to III.	21
³ ow in bow (verb)	ow	according to VII.	23
⁴ but in bow, (noun)	ō	— P. E. to VII.	24
⁵ i before gh	ĩ	— G. E. to II.	16
⁶ oo in good	ũ or oo	— P. E. to VI.	23

doth the Lord re-quire of thee, but to
do⁶ just-ly,⁷ and love⁸ mér-cy, and to
walk⁹ hūm-bly⁷ with thy God? (*Mi-cab*
vi. 6.) Give¹⁰ me un-der-stānd-ing, (O
LORD,) and I shall keep thy Law; yea,¹¹
I shall ob-serve it with my whole heart.¹²
(*Psalms* cxix. 34.)

¶ Then, humbly kneeling, say,

O LORD our héav¹-en-ly² Fā-ther,³
Al⁴-migh⁵-ty². and ev-er-lāst-ing
God, who⁶ hast sáfe-ly² brought⁷ (me)
I to

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
⁶ o in do	oo	see P. E. to I.	13
⁷ y final	ī	— G. E. to I.	13
⁸ o in love	ū	— P. E. to III.	21
⁹ a before lk	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
¹⁰ i in give	ī	— P. E. to III.	20
¹¹ ea in yea	ā	— P. E. to IX.	27
¹² ea in heart	ă	— P. E. to IX.	28

References to the Prayer.

¹ ea in héav-en-ly	— ě	— P. E. to IX.	27
² y final	— ī	— G. E. to I.	13
³ a in Fā-ther	— aw	— P. E. to I.	12
⁴ a in Al-, from all	— aw	— G. E. to II.	15
⁵ i before gh in might	— ī	— G. E. to II.	16
⁶ o in who and do	— oo	— P. E. to I.	13
⁷ ou before ght	— aw	— G. E. to II.	24

to⁸ the be-gín-ning of this day, de-fénd (*me*)
 in the same with thy migh⁵-ty⁵ pow-er;
 and grant that this day (*I*) fall⁹ in-to⁸ no
 fin, néith-er run in-to á-ny¹⁰ kind of dan-
 ger;¹² but that all (*my*) dó³-ings may be
 ór-der-ed by thy góv³-ern-ance to do³ al-
 ways that is rígh⁵-téous in thy fight³
 through¹⁴ Jé-sus Christ¹⁵ our Lord. A-
 men.

*A Práy-er, for the Gift, or As-sist-ance, of
 the HO-LY SPIR-IT, to be ad-ded to the
 fórm-er.*

AL-

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
2 o in to and do	oo	see P. E. to I.	13
9 a before ll in monosyllables	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
10 a in á-ny	ä	— P. E. to I.	12
11 i before nd	ī	— G. E. to II.	16
12 a in dán-ger	ā	— P. E. to II.	14
13 o in góv-ern	ū	— P. E. to III.	18
14 ou in through	oo	— P. E. to VII.	24
15 i in Christ	ī	— P. E. to II.	16

Al-migh¹-ty² God, ún-to⁴ whom⁵
all¹ hearts⁶ be ó-pen, all¹ de-sires
known,⁷ and from whom⁵ no fē-crets are
hid, cleāse⁸ the thoughts⁹ of my heart⁶
by the ín-spi-rá-tion¹⁰ of thy Hó-ly Spír-
it, that I may pér-fect-ly love¹¹ thee, and
wór¹²-thil-y¹³ mág-nif-y thy hó-ly name,
through¹³ Jé-sus Christ¹⁵ P. 66. our Lord.
A-men.

¶ Then, áf-ter re-com-ménd-ing Re-lá-tions,
Friends,¹⁴ &c. to the mér-cy, bléss-ing, and
I 2 pró-tec-tion,

References to the above Prayer and the following.

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
¹ a in Al-, from all,	aw	see G. E. to II.	15
² i before gh	ī	— G. E. to II.	16
³ y in the last syllable	ī	— G. E. to I.	13
⁴ o in to	oo	— P. E. to I.	13
⁵ o in who, whom	ōo	— P. E. to II.	18
⁶ ea in heart	ă	— P. E. to IX.	28
⁷ ow in known	ō	— P. E. to VII.	24
⁸ ea in cleāse	ě	— P. E. to IX.	27
⁹ ou before ght	aw	— G. E. to VII.	24
¹⁰ -tion	fhon	Table in	5
¹¹ o in love	ū	— P. E. to III.	21
¹² o in wór-thil-y	ū	— P. E. to II.	18
¹³ ou in through	oo	— P. E. to VII.	24
¹⁴ ie in friends	ě	— P. E. to IX.	29

pro-téc-tion, of God, let the Lord's Práy-er be ad-ded, (see p. 56,) and con-clude with the fól-low¹⁵-ing form of bléss-ing from the Hó-ly Scrip-tures, 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

THE Grace of our Lord JÉ-fus Chríst, the Love¹¹ of God, and the fél-low¹⁵-ship of the Hó-ly Ghost,¹⁶ be with us all év-er-more. A-men.

A short Form of E-ven-ing Práy-er for a pri-vate Pér-son.

(Pré-vi'-ous Med-it-á-tion.)

GOD is a spír-it, and they that wór'-ship him must wór-ship (*him*) in spír-it and in truth.⁴ (*John iv. 24.*)

This

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
¹⁵ ow in fól-low & fél-low ö		see G. E. to VII. 25.
¹⁶ o in Ghost	ō	— P. E. to II. 17.

References to the Evening-Prayer. (Previous Meditation.)

¹ i before a vowel	ĩ	— G. E. to I. 12
² -tion, termination	thon	— Table in 5
³ o in wór-ship	ũ	— P. E. to II. 18
⁴ u in truth, from true	ū	— G. E. to III. 19

This is the WILL of GOD, é-ven your Sanct-if-ic-a-tion, (*said an A-pós-tle to the Thes-sal-ó-ni-ans,*) that ye should⁵ áb-stain from forn-ic-á-tion; ² that év-er-y* one⁶ of you⁷ should⁸ know⁸ now to póf-fess his véf-fel in sanc-ti-fic-á-tion and hón-our; ⁹ not in the lust of con-cú-pis-cence, é-ven as the Gén-tiles which know⁸ not God: That no man go be-yónd and de-fraud his Bróth-er¹⁰ in á-ny¹¹ mat-ter, be-cáuse that the Lord is the a-vén-ger of all such, as we ál-fo have¹² tést-i-fied. For God hath not cal-led¹³ us ún-to¹⁴ un-cléan-ness, but ún-to¹⁴ hó-li-†-ness. He, thére-fore,¹⁵ that de-spí-feth,

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
⁵ ou in should	ü	see P. E. to VII. 23
* y final	ĩ	— G. E. to I. 13
⁶ o in one	won	— P. E. to III. 20
⁷ ou in you	ū	— P. E. to VII. 24
⁸ o in know	ō	— P. E. to VII. 24
⁹ our, termination	ũ	— Table in 5
¹⁰ o in bró-ther	ü	— P. E. to II. 18
¹¹ a in á-ny	ě	— P. E. to I. 12
¹² a in have	ă	— P. E. to III. 20
¹³ a in call	aw	— G. E. to II. 15
¹⁴ o in ún-to	öö	— P. E. to I. 13
† i for y		— G. E. to I. note 13
¹⁵ e in there	ai	— P. E. to III. 20

de-spi-seth, de-spi-seth not Man, but God,
who¹⁶ hath ál-so¹⁷ giv-en ún-to¹⁴ us his
hó-ly Spír-it. (1 *Theff.* c. iv.)

30¹⁸ — What? Know¹⁸ ye not that your¹⁹
bód-y²⁰ is the tén-ple of the Hó-ly²¹
Ghost, (which is) in you,¹⁹ which ye
have²² of God, and that you are not your¹⁹
own?²² For ye are bought²³ with a price;
there-fore¹⁷ gló-rif-y God in your bód-y
and in your¹⁹ spír-it, which are God's.
(1 *Cor.* vi. 19 and 20.) “And now,” (*my*
*Soul,*²⁴) “what doth the LORD thy God re-
quire of thee, but to fear the Lord thy
God, to walk²¹ in all¹⁶ his ways, and to
love²⁷ him, and to serve the LORD thy
GOD

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
16 o in do, who	oo	see P. E. to I.	13
17 a in al-, from all	au	— G. E. to II.	15
18 o in know	ō	— P. E. to VII.	24
19 ou in you and your	ū	— P. E. to VII.	24
20 y final	ī	— G. E. to I.	13
21 o in Ghost	ō	— P. E. to II.	17
22 ow in own	ō	— P. E. to VII.	25
23 ou before ght	aw	— G. E. to VII.	24
24 ou in soul	ō	— P. E. to VII.	24
25 a before lk	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
26 a before lk in words of 1 syll.	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
27 o in love	ū	— P. E. to III.	21

God with all²⁶ thy heart²⁸ and with all thy soul ;²⁴ to keep the com-mánd-ments²⁹ of the Lord, and his stát-utes, for thy good ?³⁰ Be-höld³¹ the Héav-en,³² and the Héav-en³² of Héav-ens,³² is the Lord's thy God ; the Earth³³ ál-so,¹⁷ with all²⁶ that thére-in¹⁵ is. (*Deut. x. 12-14.*)

—He is a dis-cérn-er of the thoughts²² and in-ténts of the heart.* Néith-er is there¹⁵ á-ny¹¹ créa-ture that is not mán-if-est in his sight,³⁴ but all²⁶ things are ná-ked and ó-pen-ed ún-to¹⁴ the eyes of him with whom³⁵ we have to do.¹⁶ (*Heb. iv. 12-14.**)

¶ Then

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
²⁸ ea in heart	ä	see P. E. to IX.	28
²⁹ a before nd	aw	— G. E. to II.	15
³⁰ oo in good	öö or ũ	— P. E. to VI.	23
³¹ o before ld	ō	— G. E. to II.	17
³² ea in Héav-en	ě	— P. E. to IX.	27
³³ ea in earth	ě	— G. E. to IX.	28
³⁴ i before gh	ī	— G. E. to II.	16
³⁵ o in whom	oo	— P. E. to II.	18

* This Text dé-clares the div-ine Om-nís-ci-ence of the liv-ing word of God, our great High Priest, Jé-sus, the Son of God ; but it is surely é-qual-ly áp-pli-ca-ble to all the three di-vine Pér-sons in the GOD-HEAD, éi-ther sep-ar-ate-ly or jôint-ly,

¶ Then, húm-bly knéel-ing, say, with a due sense of God's u-ni-vér-sal prés-ence,

I Húm-bly¹ be-séech thee, O Fá-ther,² mér-ci³-ful-ly¹ to look úp-on *my* infirm-it-ies;³ and, for the gló-ry¹ of thy name, turn from *me* all those é-vils that *I* most right-e-ouf-ly have de-sérv-ed; and grant, that, in all⁴ *my* tróu-bles,⁵ *I* may put my whole trust and cón-fid-ence in thy mér-cy, and év-er-more serve thee in hó-li³-ness and púre-ness of lív-ing, to thy hón-our⁶ and gló-ry, through⁷ our ón-ly Me-di-á-tor and A'd-vo-cate, Jé-fus Christ* our Lord. A-men.

Práy-er

References to the Prayer.

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule. Page.
¹ y final	ĩ	— G. E. to I. 13
² a in Fá-ther	aw	— P. E. to I. 12
³ i, or ie, substituted for y, (like the y in the original word,)		— G. E. to I. note. 13
⁴ a, before ll, in words of 1 syll.	aw	— G. E. to II. 15
⁵ ou in tróu-bles	ũ	— P. E. to VII. 23
⁶ ou in the termination our	ũ	— G. E. to VII. 24
⁷ ou in through	oo	— P. E. to VII. 24
* i in Christ	ĩ	— P. E. to II. 16

Práy-er for the Gift of the Hó-ly Spir-it.

O GOD, fór-as-much as with-ôut thee
*I am not a-ble to please thee, mër-
 ci-ful-ly grant that thy Hó-ly Spir-it
 may in all⁴ things di-rect and rule my
 heart,⁸ through⁷ Jé-fus Christ our Lord.
 A-men. (From the Cól-leēt for the 19th
 Sún-day áf-ter Trin-i-ty.)*

¶ *Then húm-bly réc-om-mend your⁹ Re-la-
 tions,¹⁰ Friends, &c. to God's mër-cy, pro-
 tēc-tion,¹⁰ and bles-sing; ádd-ing such pe-tit-
 ions¹⁰ as may seem most súit¹²-a-ble to your⁹*
 K own

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
⁸ ea in heart	ä	see P. E. to IX.	28
⁹ ou in you and your	ū	— P. E. to VII.	24
¹⁰ tion	thon	— Table in	5
¹¹ ie in friends	ě	— P. E. to IX.	29
ui in súit-á-ble	ū	— P. E. to XII.	31

own¹³ par-tic-u-lar case, but with great¹⁴ cau-
tion and con-sid-er-á-tion, lest you "ask a-
miss." (James iv. 3.) Af-ter-wards read
the Lord's Práy-er, (as in p. 56,) with all
pós-si-ble at-tén-tion to the méan-ing of each
sén-tence, and with an áwe-ful sense of the
con-tin-u-al prés-ence of the Di-vine Bé-
ing, to whom¹⁵ it is ad-dress-ed; and con-
clude, as in the Form for Morn-ing-Práy-er,
at p. 65, with im-plór-ing the bléss-ing and
com-mu-nic-á-tion¹⁶ of all the three di-vine
Pér-sons, ac-córd-ing to the ex-ám-ple giv-
en in Hó-ly Scrip-ture. See 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

Reference.	Sounded like.	Rule.	Page.
¹³ own in own	ō	— P. E. to VII.	25
¹⁴ ea in great	ā	— P. E. to IX.	27
¹⁵ o in whom	oo	— P. E. to II.	18



THE END.

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E R R A-T A.

At the End of the Particular Exceptions concerning *ou*, in p. 24, line 11, add *but like ū in you and your*.
 Add these two Words also in the Index of Particular Exceptions at p. 44, under their proper letter V.
 In p. 27, l. 22, add the Word *yea* before *yeast*, and in the Index of Particular Exceptions, p. 43.